MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 NOVEMBER 1980

Iran Domestic Affairs

Rafsanjani Speech--In a 12 November speech to the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani noted that groups opposed to the central government and still possessing "arsenals of arms" are now using the war with Iraq as a guise to stockpile additional arms and ammunition. He said only under the Iranian revolution do groups opposing the government still have such freedom to operate.

Oil Imports--AFP, citing a West German bank official in Tehran, said Iran has had to import $600 million worth of oil products to meet its daily needs. The official claimed Iran would need "at least a year" after the end of the war to rebuild its oil production facilities. He added that Iran's Central Bank has monetary reserves for only 3 or 4 months. The Iranian Central Bank on 8 November denied a similar report in the London FINANCIAL WEEKLY that Iran's monetary reserves were almost totally exhausted.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme UN Mission--Former Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme said his UN mission is not to mediate but to "investigate the possibilities for peace." In a Stockholm press conference reported by AFP, Palme said both Iran and Iraq welcome the UN mission and want to reach a solution without big-power interference.

Bani-Sadr Comment--In an interview with Budapest television, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr admitted Iranian leaders had made "a serious mistake" when they emasculated the armed forces in the internal power struggle. The armed forces are now being rapidly reorganized, he said, but time is needed before they can begin to counterattack. He declared Iran is not opposed to a political settlement of the conflict and is willing to talk with Iraq but only when Iraqi forces are withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported continued fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, with Iranian forces destroying a number of Iraqi military vehicles. The radio also noted artillery exchanges on the Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. In the fighting around Abadan, PARS said that exchanges continued with Iraqi forces that had been driven north of the Bahmanshir River but that throughout most of the day the city was relatively calm with only sporadic shelling. An Armed Forces communique, reported by Tehran radio, said Iranian Air Force planes had struck into Iraq, hitting military installations at Panjwin and Um Qasr and the Al-Faw oil refinery. An Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses confirmed these Iranian air attacks and claimed Iraqi antiaircraft fire had downed three attackers, including one plane which crashed inside Kuwait. Kuwait radio on 12 November reported that an unidentified military aircraft had fired two missiles into the Al-'Abdali region but made no mention of a downed aircraft. KUNA today cited AS-SIYASAH as confirming the missiles were from an Iranian aircraft and saying that "certainly it was not deliberate" because the northern Kuwait border is so near the fighting.

Iraq

INA briefly noted the return of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz from the Soviet Union at the end of his 1-day official visit. According to INA, 'Aziz "held talks with Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region."

Autonomy Talks

MENA reported that the technical committee for the tripartite autonomy negotiations will hold a "brief and restricted meeting" in Cairo this month. In an interview reported by MENA, President Anwar as-Sadat said he prefers a postponement of the tripartite conference until after President-elect Ronald Reagan assumes office in order to give the new president "full opportunity to study the situation." Describing the Palestinian question as the "core"

of the conflict in the Middle East, As-Sadat said he has no doubt an agreement will be reached on full autonomy in 1981. While expressing confidence in a number of Reagan's advisers, such as Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger, whom he described as "friends" and "conversant with the internal details of the Middle East," As-Sadat warned the president-elect not to follow a policy similar to that of former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and reiterated that although Egypt is ready to give military facilities to the United States, it is "absolutely not prepared" to give it any bases. MENA, citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will visit Washington in late December to hold contacts with the new Reagan administration.

Syria

A "democratic national and patriotic front of Iraq" was formed on 12 November in Damascus. The front's charter, which was read on Damascus radio by 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Qabaysi, a member of the Ba'th Party National Command, said the front will struggle by all means, "including armed struggle," to topple the "dictatorial, treacherous regime" in Iraq and replace it with a "democratic coalition government" that will achieve democracy for Iraq and autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan. On the international level the front's aim is to bring Iraq into the "pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" and to intensify the struggle to topple the "Camp David plot."

PLO

'Arafat Interview--In an interview with the London monthly MIDDLE EAST carried by the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that he is "expecting" an Israeli attack on southern Lebanon and that "military preparations" are underway on both sides. Asked about U.S. involvement in Israeli raids into southern Lebanon, 'Arafat said there is "an element of American consent" owing to Israeli use of American weapons.

Inter-Arab Affairs

In response to a letter sent by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi requesting a postponement of the 11th Arab summit, which was reported by Damascus radio on 12 November, a commentary by AD-DUSTUR, carried by Amman radio, criticized the Syrian suggestion and asserted it is necessary to hold the conference as scheduled. Amman radio also reported that the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Amman has indicated the Saudi delegation to the 25 November conference will be led by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz. The Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGEMCY confirmed that the UAE will attend the conference and named its delegation. According to INA, the Iraqi representative to the Arab League issued a memorandum stating that it is "imperative" to hold the summit conference on schedule and that Syria's request for postponement "contravenes" previous conference resolutions.

Libya

JANA reported that the Libyan General Staff Command has issued an appeal for pilots and technical experts with previous military service to volunteer for additional service with the armed forces.

PDRY

Ethiopian Leader Visit--Aden radio announced that PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian leader Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam held talks on 11 November in Aden. In a statement before his departure, reported by Aden radio, the Ethiopean leader stressed the need for the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions to confront "imperialist conspiracies and attempts to contain the two revolutions."

Relations With UAE--In an interview with the UAE newspaper ASH-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ, PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih described the recent visit of PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Saudi Arabic, the UAE and Kuwait as having achieved "positive results." Answering a question on progress toward union between the PDRY and the YAR, Salim Salih said that the two parties intend to "speed up their unitary steps."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL FOR BORDER TALKS

LD121628 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the USSR, headed by ambassador [name indistinct] arrived in Kabul this afternoon to take part in the 21st round of border talks between the DRA and the USSR. At Kabul International Airport, Dr Bahawal Darwesh, general director of geology and cartography, members of the Afghan delegation to these talks and some of the members of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, welcomed the delegation.

RADIO KABUL, AFP REPORT ON REBEL ACTIVITIES

Herat Rebel Group Eliminated

LD121847 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A large counterrevolutionary and treacherous group, who by means of terrorism were disrupting the calm life of the toiling people in various parts of Herat Province, was recently eliminated by the police with the cooperation of the noble people of that province.

A source in the Herat police force said the soldiers and officers of this command had prior knowledge of the savagery of these thieves and crininals in the Islam Qal'a area, located in Dahanah Ghulam Nabi Khan. The police attacked the gang, killing a large number of them. The source added that hundreds of weapons and a large amount of various kinds of ammunition, explosive materials, propaganda leaflets and documents which prove the groups links with others outside the country, have been seized.

AFP: USSR Helicopter Shot Down

BK121559 Hong Kong AFP in English 1551 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Nov (AFP)--Afghan rebels shot down a Soviet helicopter near the eastern city of Ghazni on Thursday last [6 November], Western diplomatic sources said here today. Quoting reports from the Afghan capital the sources said that the helicopter was shot down by using ground-to-air missiles. The rebels obtained the missiles from defected Afghan soldiers. The same day a Soviet Mi-8 helicopter crashed in Ghazni due to bad weather, the sources said, but could not give details.

The Lowgar Province, adjoining Kabul, was the scene of fierce fighting last week between the rebels and Afghan Government troops aided by the Soviets, the sources said. A rebel ambush destroyed at least 95 Afghan military transport vehicles in the Lowgar Province on Thursday last, the sources said, but could not give details.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources here confirmed earlier reports that the Momand tribe, the largest among Pushtu groups in Afghanistan, has pledged support to the Karmal Government. Kabul radio had claimed on Sunday last that the tribe had expressed "total support for the Afghan revolution." Area experts had said that the tribes decision would greatly restrict the movements of Afghan rebels in the Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces where the Momands are in great number.

AFP: Rebels Hold Qandahar, Herat

OW122147 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Nov (AFP)--Soviet helicopters were reported to have bombed parts of Qandahar, one of Afghanistan's three major cities, two days ago, Afghan rebel sources in Pakistan reported. The sources added they have no assessment yet on the damage caused by the bombing.

This report, from the Islamic Aliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan in Peshawar, followed upon several accounts to the effect that Muslim insurgents have for several weeks been in control of Qandahar's center, with the Soviet and Afghan Government forces massed around its periphery.

A diplomat from a non-aligned country who recently stayed in Qandahar told Western colleagues that the old part of the city and the bazaars were in rebel hands but that Soviet and Afghan forces encircling the town seemed in no hurry to try and dislodge them, in apparent fear that "house-to-house combat would be too costly in terms of human lives." Life in the city was described as nearly normal in daytime, "with sporadic combat at night prompting the population to shut itself in after nightfall. Bombings have been heard from villages on the outskirts almost every day."

Yesterday, the Hezb-e Eslami rebel organization said, also in Peshawar, that its men had launched a series of attacks in a radius of 25 km (about 15 miles) around Qandahar, destroying three bridges and killing several [words indistinct] Afghan soldiers. Rebel and diplomatic sources indicated that the situation at Herat, the second major city in southern Afghanistan was comparable to that in Qandahar. The Soviets, according to these sources, have concentrated their forces in camps surrounding the city, apparently their winter quarters. Only a few miles away, insurgents are free to come and go in Herat's center, where they are said to have organized a parallel administration collecting takes and setting the price of the most basic foodstuffs.

FRENCH JOURNALISTS RELEASED FROM PRISON COMMENT ON REBEL PROSPECTS

LD061517 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 7

["G.V. report: "Afghanistan--Two Released French Journalists Believe They Benefited From 'Clemency Measure'"]

[Text] "We must thank the Afghan Government; we have benefited from a clemency measure; we risked being sentenced to 15-20 years' imprisonment for the 'offense' which we committed by clandestinely entering Afghanistan"--even though obviously affected by imprisonment, Francois Missen denied on his return to France that he had been brainwashed.

They were arrested in Qandahar on 7 September--probably after being informed against--and were maltreated by Afghan militiamen and soldiers. Later, they were transferred "manu militare" by air to the sinister Pol-e Charkhi prison near the capital.

However, their interrogation--especially that of Francois Missen--mainly took place at the Interior Ministry. "The investigators were Afghan," Missen said, "but a KGB agent was undoubtedly behind the scenes." The premises were apparently guarded by Afghan and Soviet soldiers. The two journalists, who were preparing a report on the war in Afghanistan on behalf of the Reporters' Association [Compagnie des Reporters]--an agency created 6 months ago and working for the written and the audiovisual press--had collected some "important documents" including films, slides, notes and recordings. All this fell into the Afghan authorities' hands.

Was their release due to a "confession" made on Kabul television and also shown in Moscow, in accordance with a "scenario" prepared with a view to offering them a "way out" and concluding a matter unnecessarily embarrassing to the pro-Soviet regime? Be that as it may, during a confrontation with a journalist they recounted their odyssey and gave details supporting the Soviet-Afghan thesis on the "campaign against revolutionary Afghanistan...." They were released soon after.

It was the first time that any journalists were arrested after entering Afghanistan illegally through Pakistan. Kabul carefully chooses the people to whom it grants visas. Francois Missen, who was already familiar with Afghan underground movements, does not overestimate their influence. He told us: "The regime does not seem hard pressed; it controls the cities. The Islamic movements quarrel among themselves and are unrepresentative of the resistance as a whole. The belief that they will be able to defeat the Soviets is completely unrealistic, childish and out of the question."

NATIONAL HERALD COMMENTS ON REAGAN ELECTION

BK121422 New Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 7 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Over to Reagan"]

[Excerpts] The victory of Mr Ronald Reagan in the crucial race to the White House is, in reality, the victory of conservative rightwingers in the USA and to that extent his emergence on the American national scene suggests a definite departure from all that Mr Jimmy Carter had come to represent during the past four years of his presidency.

So far as India is concerned, President Carter has been a sober, friendly and considerate person. On world issues there had been a good deal of similarity in approach between Mr Carter and Mrs Indira Gandhi. We do hope that Mr Reagan will not deviate from the path shown by Mr Carter, at least in the sub-continent. In any case, New Delhi has to keep its fingers crossed since Republican administrations in the USA are known for their pro-Pakistan tilt. Things could be different this time because of the changed geo-political situation in Asia and elsewhere. What the Third World countries want from Mr Reagan is proper understanding of their problems and mutual cooperation for building a new economic order based on equality, justice and fairplay. He will probably take time to come to terms with various regional realities that have vital bearings on world politics. We hope that Mr Reagan will respect the susceptibilities of the Third World and adopt a sober approach to world issues. Any adventurist course in the global power game would be counter-productive.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS OF 'ARAFAT VISIT

BK121554 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry denied in New Delhi today that PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat is visiting India next week. He was referring to press reports that such a visit is taking place as part of the nonaligned peace initiative in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The spokesman, however, added that 'Arafat is always welcome to India.

GANDHI CRITICIZES KERALA'S MARXIST GOVERNMENT

BK101618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister has charged the Marxist-led left democratic front government in Kerala with trying to stamp out opposition parties in the state. Mrs Gandhi said her colleagues have told her that the minorities have been singled out for harsh treatment. She was addressing a huge rally of women to mark the conclusion of the 2-day state convention of the Kerala Mahila [women's] Conference, women's wing, of the Pradesh Congress-I in Trichur today. She said she has drawn the attention of the chief minister to these complaints and expressed the hope that the position would improve. The prime minister pointed out that her party had never tried to smother the opposition or destroy any political party. She referred to the return of communal riots and problems like price rise and said these problems are mostly the legacies of the Janata regime. Mrs Gandhi sought the cooperation of women and other sections of the society to meet the challenges posed by the right and left reactionary forces.

REDDY ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF RAILWAY MINISTER

BK121240 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy has accepted the resignation of Kamalapati Tripathi from the Council of Ministers with immediate effect on the advice of the prime minister. He has directed that present Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey will be the new railway minister. Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh will hold temporary charge of the Irrigation Ministry in addition to his existing portfolio.

DELHI COMMENTARY FAVORS MAURITIUS CLAIM OVER DIEGO GARCIA

BK041404 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 4 Nov 80

[A.N. Dhar commentary]

[Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam is a distinguished statesman. He led Mauritius to freedom and has since steered its afairs along a modern, sober, nonaligned course without in any way adding to the existing tensions. He is held in respect by the world community and is heard with attention in world forums. A man of mild manners, he is not a kin to harsh language. When he therefore speaks the way he recently did about Britain's attitude to his demand for the return of the part of his country's territory, nations around the world cannot help but take note.

Diego Garcia is a small Indian Ocean island. It belongs to Mauritius, a struggling Third World nation. The island is part of the Chagos Archipelago and is about 28 square km in size. Less than 15 years ago, it was inhabited by a small community of (Eloys), who were mainly plantation workers. In the mid-sixties, Mauritius handed over the island--subject to certain conditions--to Britain in return for 3 million sterling. The 1,200 (Eloys) were shifted from their beautiful rocky island to other neighboring islands for resettlement and the world no longer hears of the simple-hearted islanders. But, their former home was shot into world prominence. In fact, hardly a day passes when Diego Garcia is not in the headline. The reason is obvious. Diego Garcia has now become one of the biggest military outposts of the United States this side of the Suez and a bastion of American nuclear capability of formidable proportions. This has happened in utter disregard of the wishes of the Mauritians, the people who owned the land. A solemn agreement between two sovereign nations has been set at naught in the process. After taking charge of the island from Mauritius, Britain handed it over to the United States which set out to build on it a major military base, which is constantly being strengthened.

Realizing the threat that this poses not only to the countries of the region but also to world peace, the prime minister of Mauritius has been insisting for the past year for the return of the island. His pleas, however, have so far fallen on unresponsive ears. While Sir Seewoosagur was recently in New Delhi, a British spokesman said in London: Diego Garcia as part of the Chagos Islands group was detached from Mauritius in 1966 with the agreement of the Mauritius Council of Ministers. The implication was that it did not have to be returned to its owners, although the spokesman went on to say the agreement laid down that if the island was no longer needed for defense purposes, it would be ceded to Mauritius. This indeed, is the most significant part of the agreement which is conveniently being ignored now.

Sir Seewoosagur is on firm ground when he says that the British Government has accepted in principle the sovereignty of Mauritius over the island. He has said that there is no such thing as the British Indian Ocean te ritory. And there has been no agreement to give the island to any other country. I think, said the prime minister of Mauritius, it is the duty of Great Britain and the United States to talk to us and see that Diego Garcia becomes part of Mauritius. He added that India's Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi agreed with the Mauritius Government in its stand. Mrs Gandhi had in fact given the support to the demand soon after Sir Seewoosagur had a meeting with the British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and raised the demand for the return of Diego Garcia. He told Mrs Thatcher at that time, Diego Garcia was meant to be a refuelling port but had been turned into an American base, making it one of the points of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. We should not be made guinea pigs of the big powers, Sir Seewoosagur said with bitterness.

Several months ago Mrs Gandhi said: I think there is much justice in what Mauritius has asked for. It would not be off the mark to say that all peace-loving nations of the world which believe in justice and fairplay find themselves in agreement with the Indian prime minister on this vital issue.

REPORTAGE ON KING OF NEPAL'S STATE VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

BK120928 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] A grand welcome was accorded King of Nepal Birendra Sir Bikram Shah Dev today when he arrived in Islamabad on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan.

The President and Mrs Ziaul Haq received the King of Nepal and his queen, Aishwarya Rajya Lakshmi Devi Shah, at the airport. A 37-member delegation including the Nepalese foreign minister is accompanying the Nepal king on his visit. The royal guests were given a 21-gun salute and two children presented bouquets of flowers. The national anthems of the two countries were played on the occasion and a contingent of the armed forces presented a guard of honor. Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Chairman Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Navy Chief of Staff Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi and Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim were introduced to the distinguished guests.

In informal talks with newsmen at the airport before the arrival of Nepalese King, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Nepal and Pakistan are two countries which are very close to each other, and there has been very good bilateral relations between them. He said that this is the first visit by King Birendra to Pakistan as the head of his country; earlier, he had visited Pakistan as the crown prince. The president described King Birendra's visit as very important.

Talks With Ziaul Haq

BK130938 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the king of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev held talks on a number of issues including matters of mutual interest in Rawalpindi today. The talks, which were held in a very cordial atmosphere, lasted for 2 hours. Among those assisting the president were Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and Foreign Affairs Secretary General S. Shanawaz. King Birendra was assisted by his foreign minister, K.B. Shahi, Foreign Secretary Jagdish S.J.B. Rana and others.

Banquet With Ziaul Haq

BK131000 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev have reaffirmed their identical stand on the Afghanistan issue and reiterated their demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Addressing a banquet given in honor of the king of Nepal in Islamabad last night, they expressed concern over the current hostilities between Iraq and Iran and stressed that the two countries should end the war and solve their differences by peaceful means.

The president in his address said that it is gratifying for Pakistan that Nepal's stand on Afghanistan is very close to Pakistan's stand on the issue. He recalled that Nepal had expressed grave concern immediately after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and had made a strong demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. He said that Nepal had joined Pakistan and other member countries of the world body when the issue was presented to the UN General Assembly. He said that Nepal is continuing its efforts in this regard and that it is one of the countries which tabled the latest resolution on Afghanistan at the General Assembly. He expressed the hope that one day these efforts would succeed.

The president said that the courageous struggle carried out by the Afghan people for almost 1 year with a spirit of sacrifice against the Soviet intervention will add a golden chapter to the history of Afghanistan.

He said that Pakistan, in the present situation, cannot provide them with material aid but can at least assure them of moral support. He said that more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees have taken refuge in Pakistan and he has great hope that they will be able to return to their homes with honor and dignity and establish a government of their choice in their country.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal had made sincere efforts right from the beginning of the hostilities so that both the countries, with whom they have friendly relations, would end the war and solve their differences through peaceful means. He said that their efforts in this regard continued and that they prayed that the war would end as soon as possible.

Referring to establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal are in complete accord on the issue. He said that it is necessary for the peace and stability of South Asia and the Indian Ocean that the region should be free of nuclear weapons so that the developing countries of the region can continue their work of development and reconstruction, keeping themselves aloof from big-power conflicts. The president thanked Nepal for its complete support for the Pakistan proposal on the zone of peace.

Referring to bilateral relations, the president said that Pakistan and Nepal have identical views on international and regional issues. He said that there has been broad cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly in the fields of trade and culture, and that Pakistan is providing educational and training facilities to Nepal. He expressed the hope that the two countries will sign a comprehensive agreement under which direct air links between Karachi and Katmandu will be established, further strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries. He said that Pakistan is making efforts to establish peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, especially with its neighbors, and that it wants a peaceful atmosphere in the region.

King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, in his reply, referred to the deteriorating international relations. He said that this is because of violations of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference, and that the armed confrontation has almost reached Nepal's borders. He stressed the need for cooperation for the supremacy of international law. He said that there is deep concern in Nepal over recent international events, especially the trend to change the structure and character of an independent and sovereign nation by military intervention or aggression. He said that in this context Nepal has stressed the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

He thanked Pakistan for extending support to Nepal's proposal for the zone of peace. He said that Nepal is concerned with the Iran-Iraq war and appealed to the two countries to end the hostilities and settle the issues through negotiations.

Referring to bilateral relations, the king of Nepal said that they have always been based on close understanding and cooperation and there has been no problem between the two countries. [Karachi Domestic Service in English at 1700 GMT on 12 November in a similar report adds the following at this point: "The banquet was attended among others by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, Vice Chief of the Army Staff Gen Sawar Khan, Chief of the Naval Staff Adm Keramat Rahman Niazi, Chief of the Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, federal ministers and senior officials."]

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL MEETS U.S. ADMIRAL IN PESHAWAR

BK121626 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Adm Robert J. Long, USN, met Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim in Peshawar today and exchanged views with him on matters of mutual interest.

The air chief presented a souvenir to the distinguished guest. Admiral Long presented the air chief an insignia of the Pacific Ocean command of the U.S. Navy.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASED FROM PRC; PLA AIR FORCE DELEGATION VISITS

Ziaul Haq Message to Aircraft Factory

BK081042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Another aircraft rebuilding factory, capable of overhauling F-6 type aircraft, was formally inaugurated at the Pakistan aeronautical complex in Kamra near Attock this morning. The factory, which has been completed with Chinese assistance in a record time of 3 years has already gone into trial production. The inauguration of the project, originally scheduled to have taken place at the hands of the President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, was performed by Defense Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur, who also read out the inaugural address on the president's behalf.

The president welcomed the top speed with which the factory had been completed, thanks to the untiring efforts of the officers and men engaged in the project. The factory, he pointed out, would give a new lease on life to F-6 type aircraft after overhauling them. It would also produce [words indistinct] and a variety of spare parts for aircrafts. The completion of this project would help the country become self-supporting in the aeronautics area and would also steadily help in fortifying the country's defense capability. In fact, this will be the country's first project of this nature constituting a major advance toward the objective of manufacturing spare parts and aircraft assembly.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed that Pakistan had no aggressive designs and wanted to live in peace and amity with all countries and its neighbors in particular. Pakistan would continue it sincere efforts to promote goodneighborly relations and at the same time ensure that its defense requirements were fully taken care of. The moral of past experience was that it was not in the national interest to be perpetually dependent on others. Emphasizing that self-reliance is the only way to safeguard the national honor the president thanked China for the help in completing this project.

Referring to growing Pak-China cooperation in the technical, industrial, economic and other fields, the president said that this cooperation was the measure of an ideal friendship which had stood many tests and grown from strength to strength. He said Pak-China friendship was based on universally respected principles and Pakistan considered it a useful factor for stabilizing peace in the region and the world.

'Fantan' Fighters Arrive

BK091040 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] According to an agency report, Pakistan has started receiving the latest jet fighter aircraft from China as part of a new deal signed between them. The report says that China has also begun supplying modified ground to air missiles to Pakistan. The first batch of the fighter aircraft, codenamed by the NATO as "Fantan," is reported to have already arrived in Pakistan. The report further says that Pakistan will receive three squadrons of "Fantan" fighters to reequip some of the MIG-19 squadrons. The deal was signed during the visit of Pakistan Air Force Chief Air Marshal Anwar Mohammad Shamin to Beijing in June.

Meanwhile, President Ziaul Haq has said that the Chinese-aided F-6 aircraft rebuilt factory has gone into trial production in Pakistan. Opening the rebuilt factory near Attock in the Northwest Frontier Province, President Zia said his country would manufacture seven kinds of aircraft for the army and set up a radar rebuilt factory in the next 3 years.

Delegation Meets Air Chief Marshal

GF091740 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A Chinese Air Force delegation led by Wang Dinglie, chief of staff of the PLA Air Force, met with Mohammad Anwar Shamim, chief of the Pakistani Air Force, in Peshawar today and discussed matters of mutual interest with him. The Pakistani Air Force chief presented a souvenir to the chief of staff of the Chinese Air Force. Before leaving for Rawalpindi, the delegation went to Risalpur to visit the Air Force Academy.

PLA Group Tours Air Base

BK101542 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Chinese Air Force Chief of staff Wang Dinglie and members of his delegation visited the Pakistan Air Force base at Sargodha. The delegation was briefed on base operations and presented with a souvenir.

Ziaul Haq Awards Ceremony

BK111606 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq gave civil awards to the Chief of Staff of the Chinese Air Force Wang Dinglie and three other Chinese officers at a special awards presentation function in Rawalpindi this evening in recognition of their splendid services for the completion of the F-6 aircraft rebuilt factory in Kamra. Wang Dinglie was awarded the Hilal-e-Pakistan, while (Zhu Zhiping) of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force was awarded the Sitara-e-Pakistan and (Wang Huachen) of the Liberation Army Air Force and economic counsel of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan (Chang Seng Yang) were awarded the Tamgha-e-Pakistan.

COPIES OF IRANIAN ANTI-AYATOLLAH MONTHLY MAGAZINE CONFISCATED

BK121622 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to an official handout issued from Peshawar today, the frontier province government has confiscated all copies of the August and September 1980 issues of (JIHAD), a monthly magazine published in Iran. In addition to this, a number of pamphlets and posters against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni have also been seized. The magazine contained objectionable materials about friendly relations between Pakistan and Iran. The publication contains inappropriate and derogatory materials which propagate hatred against a legally installed government and create chaos.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

BK091724 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A protocol for the cultural exchange program between Pakistan and Romania was signed in Islamabad today. The protocol provides for the exchange of (?students), art exhibitions, film festivals and cultural workers. Scholarships will also be awarded to Romanian and Pakistani students and scientists on a reciprocal basis. It also provides for the exchange of teaching personnel, education experts and sports teams and collaboration between the radio and television of both the countries.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON HOSTAGES, WAR WITH IRAQ

LD130046 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0001 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Ayattolah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court, has answered a question on the fate of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic saying: No doubt our heroic people will escalate their jihad in this holy month alongside the proud Iraqi people who are suffering greatly because of the Ba'thist oppression. Victory will be theirs in the battles against the masters of this regime.

Then he was asked about his opinion regarding the continued joining of Iraqi soldiers with the Islamic forces and the collapse of the enemy's morale. He said: It is clear that many Iraqi soldiers refuse to fight this treacherous and unjust war. Others said that they were driven to the front against their will and that in this way they are expressing their rejection of the war imposed by the agent Iraqi regime.

Dr Beheshti answered a question on the U.S. rejection of some of Iran's conditions for the release of the hostages and whether the Supreme Court would try them. He replied: They will be brought to trial once the Islamic Consultative Assembly decides this in the event of the failure of the solutions submitted by the council in this respect.

The president of the Supreme Court answered a question put to him by a German correspondent about the war between Iran and Iraq and the solutions he proposed in this respect. He answered: We made clear our attitude and opinion regarding this matter many times before: All the Iraqi forces should withdraw from our land and return to their land. Then we will see the decision which will be made by the Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic and the sanctions which it will impose on Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON 12-13 NOV RAJA'I ACTIVITIES

12 Nov Cabinet Meeting

LD130442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0336 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday afternoon the government council held a session, chaired by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister.

In this session, which lasted until 2200, Mr Raja'i explained the results of the session held by the Supreme Defense Council to the government council. Then issues regarding criticism of and investigation into newspapers, the delivery of gasoline and payment of allowances to the heirs of martyrs were raised at this session and discussed.

Meeting With Khomeyni

GF130930 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning. Brother Raja'i submitted a report to the imam on the latest developments in the country. The leader imam gave his directives on the issues under discussion.

Interview on Khomeyni Meeting

LD131145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1025 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and he submitted a report on the country's latest events and developments. Following the meeting Mr Raja'i, when asked by a PARS correspondent during an interview what issues were raised at the meeting with the imam, replied: A report on the country's current issues, particularly rationing of certain food items, and a scheme for preventing price increases and hoarding, as well as the land issue and the problems raised at the Supreme Defense Council session were communicated to the imam of the nation, and Imam Khomeyni issued certain directives in various spheres which should be raised at the Supreme Defense Council session.

In answer to another question regarding gas rationing applied to taxis, Mr Raja'i said: I have heard that brother taxi drivers are worried lest they may not be refunded for the difference in the price of gas. They are saying that the government has yet to pay the 21-rial refund that it should have paid earlier, so what evidence is there now that the government will pay us this 21-rial refund. As I have already stated on another occasion, I request these brothers to give the government at least 1 week's grace, so that if the government fails to fulfill its promises then they may say such things, for this is an extremely vital and fundamental issue. It is wartime, and we need understanding now more than ever before. Such talks might harm our country, which our brother taxi drivers, who are one of the hard-working sections of the country, would not wish.

In conclusion, the prime minister said of the situation on the fronts: The situation on the battlefronts is in the favor of the Muslim nation of Iran, and we hope that the progress that has begun will continue.

RAFSANJANI RECEIVED BY KHOMEYNI, STATE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this afternoon. Problems of the realm were discussed during this audience.

MAJLIS HOLDS SESSION, RAFSANJANI SPEECH REPORTED

LD121324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. The session, which was convened at 0830 with recitation from the glorious Koran, was held under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. The debate and review continued of a draft relating to the legal manner of adminstering the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

A Central News Bureau correspondent reports that the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a speech during the Majlis session today, referred to remarks made by some of the deputies. He said: If you were even a little bit fair you would realize that in no revolution other than the Iranian revolution do those groups opposing the government and the majority have such freedom to operate after the revolution.

It is now 2 years since the revolution began and yet there are groups which still possess arsenals of arms and fought us in Kordestan. Even now in Abadan they are, under the guise of fighting against the enemy, going to the pasdaran [Islamic revolution guards corpsmen] and obtaining arms and ammunition and stockpiling them. The very statements and expressions they make of suffering injustice all prove the complete freedom they exercise--freedom they still enjoy at the height of our difficulties.

He added: Where else in the world do people go out into the streets and distribute insults through newspapers or whatever else they like? This is excessive freedom. In America, Sweden and Norway, which are said to be the cradles of freedom, you have observed the manner in which our students were treated.

Referring to the issue of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: The television was for a long time in their hands to use at will. For 8 months, under the provisional government, the same man about whom they are telling us we should let him say his piece [reference to Qotbzadeh]--the same gentleman talked more about the provisional government than anything else--admitted that a feda'i guerrilla [a Marxist urban guerrilla] was running the workers radio program. Even now there are more of their slogans on the walls than ours. We have the ability to mobilize the people to clean up the walls, but we did not regard it as prudent to do so. The people in the world should go around to see and tell us if they find any country freer than ours, even now that we are at war. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, stressing the need for respecting and implementing the Constitution, said: The Constitution is a charter of our freedom and of our honor at present and in the future, and we must strive to keep this charter alive; it should certainly be held dear and respected; the Majlis, more than anything else, should be careful to prevent any deviation from the Constitution.

REPORTAGE ON BANI-SADR TOUR OF KHUZESTAN PROVINCE

Addresses to Air Force Personnel

GF121148 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a number of valiant pilots and brave fighters of the Airborne Division of the ground forces who inflicted heavy losses on the Iraqi Ba;thist enemy west of Dezful today.

Bani-Sadr gave a speech in which he said Iran is witnessing the rise of a new generation that assumes responsibility and uses all its potential and energy to insure an independent and free life. He added: We will not be conquered as long as long as the love of your Islamic homeland fills your hearts and as long as the people harbor these amicable feelings toward all those who show a spirit of self-denial on the road to the Islamic homeland.

He went on to say: Every day we see a new creative operation which shows us that war will not block our efforts. On the contrary, it will add new capabilities to them, because the fighting capability is embodied in your attitude and efficiency. He said the enemy did not expect that our armed forces would fight with such courage and self-sacrifice. He noted that Saddam Husayn said recently that he had thought he could end the war soon. However, it is not expected to end soon. Bani-Sadr concluded: The war will end with the enemy's defeat and the victory of the powers of belief represented by you.

Meeting With Military Leaders

LD122118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, today reviewed reports from battlefronts while still travelling in Khuzestan Province. According to the same reports the president, accompanied by the commander in chief of the ground forces, this afternoon went to the headquarters of the command staff of one of the fronts and while studying the situation at that front familiarized himself with the methods employed by the combatants of the Islamic revolution in their operations.

The same reports say that tonight, at a session involving the president and commander in chief, the commander of the ground forces and a number of other military commanders in an unspecified town in Khuzestan Province, reports received from battlefronts and the overall situation on the fronts and operations carried out by personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in confronting the aggressor Iraqi forces were discussed and the necessary decisions were made toward improving the methods employed by the brave fighters of the revolution on the battlefronts.

Statement to Hungarian TV

LD122214 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] In the past few days we have been along the fronts in the region of the town of Dezful in southern Iran. The Middle East's biggest airbase happens to be in Dezful, as a matter of fact; here we met Bani-Sadr, Iranian president and commander in chief of the armed forces. In his statement to Hungarian television, Bani-Sadr said that as long as Baghdad continues to receive foreign support, the war may last a long time. He said that time is on the side of Tehran since the supreme command can gradually set on its feet again the armed forces which were disordered after the revolution.

At the same time he acknowledged that the Iranian leaders had made a serious mistake when they rendered the country's defense force virtually unfit for fighting during the inner power struggle. The reorganization of the Iranian Armed Forces is now progressing at a fast rate. But a certain time, perhaps even a few weeks, is needed before they can begin a counterattack.

Speaking about the unexpected intensification of the inner political struggle, Bani-Sadr noted with some bitterness that certain Tehran political forces would like to monopolize power. The president considers the arrest of Qotbzadeh, former foreign minister, to be a part of this power struggle. He said the following: After Qotbzadeh's arrest people asked me what they should do now.

The president said he replied that this has to be opposed. People went out onto the street and protested, and Imam Khomeyni ordered Qotbzadeh's release.

On the other hand, Bani-Sadr expressed the hope that with the end of the war the possibility will be opened up for the creation of order in the country at last.

Speaking about foreign political issues, Bani-Sadr said that Washington is playing an active role in the Iraq-Iran war, from which it derives a considerable profit, both from the economic and military points of view.

At the end of the discussion President Bani-Sadr stressed that his country is not refusing a political settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. But it is willing to talk with Iraqi leaders only if they withdraw their troops from Iran's territory.

BANI-SADR, FUNDAMENTALISTS DISPUTE OVER KHUNINSHAHR

LD131206 Kuwait KUNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov (KUNA)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is actively trying to set up a high-powered commission to make a probe into the causes which led to the fall of Iran's major commercial port of Khorramshahr during the Iran-Iraq conflict, informed sources said Thursday.

The efforts to appoint a commission started recently after Iran's ruling Moslem fundamentalists tried to put the blame on Bani-Sadr for the fall of this major Iranian port town and the siege of the oil city of Abadan.

Meanwhile, a member of the Islamic Assembly (parliament) called on Bani-Sadr and the Supreme Defence Council to take immediate and effective measures to save Abadan and warned that its fall would mean the fall of Ahvaz and eventually the loss of the entire oil-rich Province of Khuzestan.

The member of the parliament who visited the war zone recently admitted that Abadan was "besieged from all sides" and added the "Iraqi forces are tightening the noose every day".

Referring to the war problems, he said the Iranian leaders should resolve their political differences immediately and devote all their energies toward saving their homeland.

The controversy over the fall of Khorramshahar started after Bani-Sadr, who is also supreme commander of the Iranian Armed Forces, said that certain unauthorised and inexperienced clergymen were interfering in army matters.

The Moslem fundamentalists, however, maintained that Khorramshahr would not have fallen if their military plans were put into force.

RATION CARD DISTRIBUTION SCHEME ANNOUNCED

LD111828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to PARS, the country's economic mobilization headquarters has issued the following statement regarding a scheme for the fair distribution of commodities:

In His exalted name. This is to inform everyone and those of our dear compatriots who have so far been meeting their requirements through the workers and civil service cooperatives and [word indistinct] company that the rationing scheme applies to everyone in the country and that, if necessary, every individual should go to branches of Bank Saderat and rural cooperative companies to obtain their ration coupons. It should be noted that it is necessary to produce the birth certificates of all members of the family when obtaining coupons. Any member of the family may apply for the coupons for the rest of the family.

Meanwhile, once again we inform the public of the date for the distribution of the coupons in Tehran.

MOBILIZATION HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN GAS PRICES

LD112000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that a statement by the country's economic mobilization headquarters was issued tonight as follows:

Beginning at 0600 on Wednesday, 12 November 1980, simultaneously with the receipt of gasoline ration coupons--from which time the purchase of gasoline can only be effected by producing the couponds--the price of gasoline sold by all the outlets of the distribution organization of the National Iranian Oil Company for all cuscomers will be 40 rials per litre for the super grade [formerly 15 rials] and 30 rials for ordinary grade [formerly 10 rials]. Obviously, in order to avoid increases in public transport costs and since the application of a two-tiered price system at gas stations cannot be introduced rapidly under the present circumstances, it has been decided that the difference between the old and new prices of gasoline delivered to taxis will be paid in accordance with the previous procedure.

With regard to freight trucks and authorized motorcycles the procedure for the repayment of the price differential will be announced later.

FRG BANKER ON IRAN'S OIL PRODUCTION, CURRENCY RESERVES

NC121824 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Munich, West Germany, 12 Nov (AFP)--Iran has had to import $600 million worth of refined energy products such as petrol, fuel oil and kerosene since the outbreak of its war with Iraq, the director of a major West German bank's branch in Tehran said today.

The banker, who wished to remain anonymous, estimated that there would be a shortfall in Iranian oil exports for several years. Relying on information from economic sources in Tehran, he added that Iran would need at least a year to reorganise its oil output after the end of the war.

The banker, who advised West German firms to exercise caution in considering contracts with Iran, said that the Iranian Central Bank has enough currency reserves for only 3 or 4 months.

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR IRAN BY MUSLIMS ABROAD

Torture of Iranian Students in Jordan

JN121816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] PARS has learned that three Iranian Muslim students who had been detained in Jordan for being loyal to Imam Khomeyni and supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran in its war against the infidels of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, have been released from detention. The students, who were ordered to immediately leave Jordan, were released through the good offices of the Iranian Embassy in Amman.

PARS quotes the Iranian students as saying that they were mistreated, humiliated and tortured by Jordanian security men. The agency adds that the Jordanian security men transported these students to the Syrian border prior to expelling them from Jordanian territory.

The Iranian Embassy has asked the Jordanian Foreign Ministry to immediately furnish it with the reasons for the Jordanian security authorities' action in detaining and torturing the three Iranian students.

Demonstrations Planned in U.S.

JN111304 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Reliable sources in the United States say that the Muslims there have decided to stage demonstrations next Friday to denounce the treacherous U.S. policy. Muslims from the other countries might participate in these demonstrations.

Reports say that a group of Muslim Saudi students will organize demonstrations next Saturday to denounce the plots of the United States and its agents in the region against the Islamic revolution in Iran.

U.S. Deports Iranian Students

JN121834 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The U.S. authorities deported two struggler Iranian students yesterday after they had spent 20 days in the horrifying dungeons of U.S. imperialism. A report received by the central bureau of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran says that these authorities have also decided to deport another Iranian student who has spent a long period in prison. Thirteen other students have been tried and may also be deported from the United States.

Hunger Strike in U.S.

GF111402 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from Washington, members of the Muslim students association in the United States and Canada will begin a hunger strike tomorrow in response to the call made by the great struggler and jurist His Eminence Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, to break the silence of international organizations on current issues in Iran.

Pakistani Support for Iran

GF071617 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A radio and television representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported from Pakistan that a large number of Pakistanis have expressed support for the Iranian revolution through large demonstrations and processions.

Our correspondent reports that about 15,000 residents of Parachanar, a city located on the Afghan-Pakistan border, demonstrated in support of Iran last month. They also sent a delegation of representatives to the Iranian Embassy to convey their sentiments. They said they were prepared to send medicine, food and even blood to their Iranian brothers.

About 3 weeks ago, a crowd demonstrated in support of the Iranian revolution after Friday prayers in Quetta. They condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's aggression. Police controlled the demonstration and some clashes resulted. Thirty-four members of the imamia student's organization, two religious leaders and three Iranian students were arrested. The Iranian students were released 3 days later, while the rest were kept in jail for more than 10 days.

People in Lahore also gathered in a mosque to denounce Iraqi aggression. Addressing Pakistani journalists, these people urged the journalists to be neutral if they could not support Iran. According to the same report, people in Karachi, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Gilgit have demonstrated in support of Iran. About 300,000 people from Gilgit have reportedly volunteered to go to war.

Medicine worth 62,000 rupees--which is 4,340 rials--has been collected in Lahore alone. In addition, a delegation consisting of Pakistani doctors has left for Iran to help Iranian brothers and sisters.

Pakistanis Ready To Fight

GF100835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that the ulemas and mojahedin of (?Baluchestan) in Karachi have sent a message to Imam Khomeyni, the president and the prime minister, on behalf of 400,000 armed men, declaring their readiness to join the jihad against the infidel Ba'thists and to help their Muslim brothers in (?Iran).

The report adds that many Pakistani Muslim brothers have gone to the Consulate of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Lahore to declare their full solidarity with the Muslims of Iran and their readiness to join the war against the infidel Iraqi Ba'thists.

Pakistani Student Organization's Support

GF081700 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] PARS reports that Eslami Jami'at-e Tulaban, a student organization in Pakistan, has urged the Pakistani Government to declare the Iraqi attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran blatant aggression. The annual meeting of the organization declared that the government and the people of Pakistan must not remain silent at this juncture and be passive spectators; they should express support for Iran.

Arab Students in Pakistan

GF111836 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Arab students from the Persian Gulf who are living in Pakistan have sent a letter to the consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Pakistan expressing their desire to fight the Ba'thist Iraqi Government. They have expressed regret that their governments are not supporting Iran and have offered to fight the infidels alongside their Iranian brethren. In the letter, they have urged the armed forces of their countries to rise against their puppet governments.

Singapore Muslims Support Revolution

GF111715 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] News headquarters reports that Singapore Muslim youths have sent a letter to Imam Khomeyni expressing their support for the Islamic revolution of Iran and their willingness to fight Iraq alongside their Iranian brethren.

Similarly, Iranians living in Singapore have expressed their willingness to assist the Iranian Armed Forces and the people in war-stricken areas. They expressed these sentiments at the Iranian Embassy in Singapore.

SPANISH RED CROSS GIVES MEDICAL AID, EQUIPMENT

JN091035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] A report from the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Madrid says that the Spanish Red Cross has presented the Iranian Red Crescent with drugs and medical equipment to treat the wounded in the aggressive war imposed on Iran by the treacherous Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

The chairman of the Spanish Red Cross asserted in the special ceremony held on this occasion at the Iranian Embassy in Madrid that his society is ready at all times to give all types of medical aid and care to the Iranian brothers.

ARAB GROUP DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF IRAQI OPPOSITION

GF111747 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] A number of Arab notables from Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain have made a plea to Arab and international public opinion to stop the bloody terrorism in Iraq. Committees from the various Arab countries will be formed in order to direct nationwide campaigns within each country in order to collect signatures supporting this plea and in preparation for and in support of the international committee's denunciation of terrorism in Iraq.

Thesigners of the plea visited individuals, parties, committees, organizations and political and social unions and urged them to voice their objection to the barbaric actions and violation of human rights that is occurring in Iraq and to demand that the Iraqi authorities refrain from these actions and allow the return of anyone who has been deported and the immediate release of all political prisoners.

The plea says the Iraqi authorities have invented a savage new method for liquidating political prisoners and that is by poisoning them prior to releasing them in order to kill them in their own houses. They prevent the prisoners' families from mourning them or even talking about their deaths.

The plea also mentions the savage torture being carried out by the repressive authorities, such as violent beatings breaking bones and administering electric shocks that frequently kill innocent victims. The plea adds that tens or hundreds of victims are being executed without trials. There has been a recent increase in mass terrorism in which entire families, including women and children, have been detained and killed. The plea noted that the Ba'thist authorities have created an atmosphere of mass terrorism by detaining about 50,000 Iraqi citizens, who were then thrown at the Iranian borders in severe and inhuman situations and deprived of their rights to citizenship, thus violating all laws and human rights.

The plea mentions savage actions practiced against the Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan and stresses that Iraq is the only country in the world in which citizens are forced to join the ruling party through terrorism and oppression and are subjected to execution if they refuse to join the party or if they support another party, even though they have never had anything to do with the ruling party.

The signers of the plea have said Iraq is one of very few countries in the world in which children under 13 years of age can be detained if the authorities are unable to detain their relatives, who may not have opposed the authorities but have refused to declare their loyalty to and support for the authority's criminal actions.

The plea concludes by saying that the dictatorial authorities have practiced their criminal actions against their opponents not only inside Iraq but also abroad without showing respect for the countries in which the victims were present. The assassination of PLO representatives in Paris and Kuwait and the planning of similar crimes in Beirut, Sofia, London and Kuwait have been plotted by Iraqi authorities.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH LIBYA, SYRIA, ALGERIA

JN121944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Libya's Attitude Toward the Iraqi War Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] The triumph of the Islamic Revolution in Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni has scared, terrified and worried the reactionary states and has pleased the progressive ones in the region and the world at large. The reactionary regimes in the region adopted a hostile attitude toward the Islamic Republic of Iran right from the beginning and have seized every opportunity to strike at the revolution. This shows how terrified they are of the Islamic revolution.

On the other hand, the progressive states in the region were hostile to the regime that existed in Iran before the downfall of the shah. These states spared no effort in supporting and assisting the struggle of the Muslim Iranian people. When the Islamic revolution triumphed in Iran, these states supported it in word and deed and adopted a hostile attitude toward the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

The Iranian people will never forget those friends who supported and assisted them. They will also not forgive the enemies for the successive blows they have dealt Iran. The Iraqi war against Iran has clearly revealed the attitudes of friendly and hostile nations. Libya is one of the friendly states which have declared their support for and assistance to this revolution since its triumph. Libya also supported Iran and condemned the Iraqi aggression. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has always supported the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. He has spoken well of the Iranian revolution in all press interviews.

When Iraq attacked Iran, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared his general protection of and complete support for Iran and condemned the Iraqi aggression. The Libyan leader also sent cables to King Khalid and the Arab rulers in the Persian Gulf area asking them not to permit the intensification and expansion of the U.S. military presence in the area. In these cables, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the AWACS planes which the United States has placed at the disposal of Saudi Arabia and said that the presence of these sophisticated aircraft in the Arabian Peninsula reinforces the U.S. military presence in the area and secures a foothold for imperialism in the Arab world.

The protection which Libya, Syria and Algeria have given Iran against the Iraqi aggressions calls for the strengthening of Iran's relations with these countries. Cooperation and solidarity between Iran and these countries should lead to the establishment of a strong wing in the region which would weaken the reactionary rulers in the region. Just as the reactionary rulers in the region are cooperating among themselves against the progressive states, it is essential for the progressive states in the region to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to foil the plans of the enemies.

IRAQI CLERGYMAN AL-HAKIM URGES IRAQIS NOT TO FIGHT IRAN

GF120746 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Muhammad al-Baqir al-Hakim, has addressed an appeal to the Muslim Iraqi people warning them against obeying the orders of the infidel Saddam.

His appeal follows the call in Communique 130 of the infidel Saddam's Armed Forces General Command to Iraqis aged up to 65 years [as heard] to carry arms and fight the government of the Koran in Iran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad al-Baqir al-Hakim warned the Muslim Iraqi people of the consequences of embroiling themselves in this imperialist and traitorous plot that is being implemented by the imperialist stooge, Saddam, to wipe out the Iraqi Muslim people and wage a war against the government of the Koran and the banner hoisted by the great Imam Khomeyni.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim urged the Iraqi people to escalate their struggle to overthrow the tyrant of Iraq, the infidel Saddam, and to establish the government of God and divine justice in beloved Iraq.

PAKISTANI SHI'ITE RELIGIOUS SCHOLAR ATTACKED IN LAHORE

GF091812 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports from Islamabad that an attempt was made on the life of Allama Seyyed Mohammad Jaffar, a Shi'ite religious scholar, in Lahore on the night of (?? November). He is said to be in critical condition in the hospital. The culprit told police that he mistook the allama for Allama Mufti Jafar, who was his real target. He said that he did so because he is against the recent zakat ordinance. He claimed to be a Shi'ite Muslim but seems to be a part of a conspiracy to attack Mufti Jaffar.

It must be mentioned that Allama Mojahed Seyyed Mohammad Jaffar is one of the mojahed scholars of Pakistan. He strongly criticized the Iraqi Ba'thist Government recently and organized great demonstrations against it. He is imam of a big mosque in Lahore.

Keeping in mind the terrorist acts of the infidel Ba'thist Government of Iraq in foreign countries, it seems the attack on allama was made at the behest of the Iraqi Government.

ZAHEDAN ANNOUNCES SECOND URDU PROGRAM FOR ABROAD

GF091705 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, here is good news for you. Beginning Friday, 14 November, we are starting a 30-minute Urdu program in the morning from radio Zahedan, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It will be broadcast daily from 0530 to 0600 Iran time, from 0700 to 0730 Pakistan time, from 0730 to 0800 India time and from 0800 to 0830 Bangladesh time.

IRANIANS URGED TO CHANT SLOGAN ON MUHARRAM ADVENT

GF091355 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Once again the struggling, revolutionary and Muslim Iranian people will chant the call "God is great" for 15 minutes at 2000 today on the occasion of the advent of the month of Muharram. With firm and profound faith, our people will chant "God is great," which toppled the biggest tyrant of the age, the buried shah, and broke the back of his masters, the arrogant imperialists led by U.S. imperialism. Now the soldiers of Islam are shouting this call in the Islamic Republic of Iran during their heroic attacks on and confrontation with the aggressor Ba'thist Iraqi forces of evil and infidelity which are fleeing in terror on all fronts in the face of this roaring call.

Once again the committed Iranian people will chant the call of faith, "God is great," from the rooftops at 2000 today on the beginning of the month of Muharram, full of confidence that this call will be the light that will liberate oppressed and persecuted humanity in a world drowned by hideous materialism and save mankind from its anxiety and take it to a world of faith, self-confidence and dignity.

Muslim Iranians will chant this divine call tonight at the invitation of their brothers, the revolution guards, in honor of the martyrs of 1 Muharram 1398 Hegira.

They will thus renew the pledge to the nation's imam and the leader of the Islamic revolution, the great Khomeyni. They expect their brothers the fraternal Muslim peoples to show their solidarity with them and chant from their rooftops the call "God is great," which puts fear in the hearts of the enemies.

TEHRAN RADIO REMINDS IRAQIS OF 'ASHURA, REVENGE

GF071720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed talk in the vernacular]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters, 'Ashura [the 10th of Muharram, 18 or 19 November, the anniversary of Imam Hoseyn's death] is coming. 'Ashura is a month of unity, and at the same time a month of calamity, the calamity of the prophet's family with the martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn and the capture of his children. Saddam, as you know, has put the young in captivity, killed children and men and is repeating the calamities inflicted on the prophet's family. If he could, he would personally slay people with a knife. However, he (?asks) for bullets and opened fire. In any case, 'Ashura is coming, and you know what to do.

[poem in the vernacular] O Saddam, 'Ashura has come; where will you go, where will you flee? You have killed As-Sadr and scarred the hearts with wounds. O Saddam, 'Ashura has come; where will you go, where will you flee? O Saddam, 'Ashura has come, we shall not forget to avenge As-Sadr.

SOBH AZADEGAN REPORTS ON SOVIET-IRAQI RELATIONS

JN091152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] On its international page, SOBH AZADEGAN publishes several political reports on the increasing Iraqi-Soviet rapprochement. Quoting PRAVDA, which cites INA, the paper syas that Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, the head of the Iraqi regime, has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of [?the October Revolution] in which he expressed the hope that relations between his regime and the Soviet Union will be consolidated.

It is to be recalled that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz had visited Moscow at beginning of the aggression the Iraqi regime launched against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

JAPANESE PETROCHEMICAL WORKERS DEPART FROM TEHRAN

OW090416 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov, KYODO--Three hundred and forty-seven Japanese workers of Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC), the joint venture between the Mitsui group and Iran undertaking the construction of a petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni in southern Iran, left Tehran for Narita Airport in Japan Saturday night aboard an Iranair plane provided by the Iranian authorities.

They were among the 787 Japanese workers who had evacuated to Tehran earlier last month to avoid the fighting between Iran and Iraq. They are due to arrive at Narita Sunday night.

Four hundred and twenty-nine other workers already have returned or are on their way back to Japan via Turkey.

With the departure Saturday of the 347 workers, only 11 Japanese connected with the project remain in Tehran.

MITSUI: RESUMPTION OF WORK AT PLANT UNDECIDED

OW100241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 10 No[illegible], KYODO--Eimei Yam[illegible]ita, vice president of Mitsui and Co., the Japanese promoter of a $3.5 billion petrochemical project in Iran, said Sunday he told Iranian officials Mitsui has not yet decided whether it will resume work at the Bandar-e Khomeyni site.

Work was suspended because of fighting between Iran and Iraq.

Yamashita said the Iranians said they strongly hope for an immediate resumption of work at the 85 percent-complete complex following any cease-fire in the Gulf War.

He said, however, Mitsui, faced with huge losses caused by the suspension of work, has to consult with the Japanese Government and financial institutions before deciding on resumption.

Yamashita, president of the Tokyo-based Iran Chemical Development Co., the Japanese investment firm for the joint project, is now visiting Tehran for talks with the Iranians on the future of the project, held up since it became the target for Iraqi bombing in late September.

COMMENTARY REJECTS SADDAM PROPOSALS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

JN071306 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1224 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: Yesterday [as heard] Saddam used a vulgar tone inappropriate for any self-respecting person when he addressed a clique of aides and executioners, who applauded every variation in his tone regardless of the trivialities he uttered. Indeed, they even clapped when he coughed.

Despite the despicable picture he presented, Saddam expressed readiness to speedily withdraw from Iranian territory, expressing such readiness with meaningless sentences to deceive the people and erase their annihilating defeat on our steadfast territory.

Saddam said that the enemy--Iran--is trying to drag two thirds of the remaining Iraqi Air Force into the fighting, adding that Iraq is aware of this game and will not be deceived.

The Iranian press has stated that the Iraqis have lost 180 planes in the fighting. Is this a misleading and erroneous figure? Does it not represent (?a third) of the Iraqi Air Force? Saddam validated the Iranian figures without even being aware of it.

What is Saddam trying to prove with all these lies and trivialities?

Saddam also said that if Iran rejects his pleas for withdrawal, he will strike even more forcefully and will fight for 2 more years. Well, he is welcome to fight if he has the strength to do so. No one can guarantee whether this war will end in 2 or 20 years. However, we shall see who is going to bang his head against the highest mountain in Iran. [Word indistinct] we reject your pleas for a cease-fire and refuse to enter into any negotiations with your bloody regime. Indeed, we reject all your mediation proposals. The battlefront is the only place for dialogue with your like.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

279: Battle Successes

LD112202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Communique 279 [as heard] of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim and committed compatriots in Iran: Your brother soldiers in the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in their righteous battle have inflicted blows at the infidel enemy as follows:

1. At 1000 on Tuesday, 11 November, thanks to artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dezful area an enemy 130-mm cannon with its ammunition was destroyed and at 1155 on the same day, thanks to artillery fire by the same combatants in the Dezful area a vast enemy ammunition dump was totally destroyed and the smoke resulting from its explosion covered the whole area.

2. The combatants of the ground forces' Airborne Division attacked the infidel enemy in the country's western and southern regions on 10 and 11 November and on other days and dealt appreciable blows against them as follows:

A. In the country's western region: On 10 November, as a result of a heroic attack by the ground forces' Airborne Division in the country's western region, apart from the total destruction of one tank, two lorries, an AA machinegun together with its personnel, a mortar emplacement with its personnel and 20 enemy trenches with the personnel manning them, over 20 Ba'thist aggressors were killed and over 70 were wounded.

B. In the country's southwestern region: On 11 November, that is today, as a result of fire by the fighter aircraft of the Ground Forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Khuzestan region, apart from the total destruction of five tanks with their crews and one jeep with its crew, 50 Ba'thist infidels were killed and over 30 were wounded. Also, during the past 24 hours, five Iraqi troops defected to their Iranian brother soldiers in the Dezful and Fakkeh region.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

280: Attacks on Iraqi Territory

LD121138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 280 [as heard] of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We bring to the attention of the dear Muslim compatriots some of the activities of the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran between yesterday morning and this morning.

1. Destroying 20 to 25 military vehicles and a section of trenches of the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries in the north of Panjwin garrison, in the northeast of Iraq;

2. Attacking reinforced enemy forces in the north of (Nowbaran) garrison, in northern Iraq, and inflicting casualties and damage to the mercenary forces of the Iraqi Army stationed in the region;

3. Bombarding military installations near the (Haji 'Omran) garrison, in the north-east of Iraq'

4. Bombarding and setting ablaze the oil installations near (Fakkeh), in the east of Iraq;

5. Destroying a section of the Al-Faw refinery installations in southern Iraq;

6. Destroying two mobile radar stations and an enemy truck east of the Safra airport, in southern Iraq, and attacking a freight train carrying petroleum by-products east of the same airport, which resulted in heavy damage to the train;

7. Bombarding the Um Qasr military installations in the southeast of Iraq.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

281: Successes on Southern, Western Fronts

LD121728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 281 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The brave and self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during their operations yesterday, 11 November 1980, dealt the following severe blows at the enemy of the Islamic revolution:

A. On the southern front:

1. Following firing by helicopters of the Airborne Division, two enemy supply vehicles, three personnel carriers and a number or range rovers were destroyed. (?Also), several more enemy forces, leaving behind their equipment on the battlefield, fearfully fled from the scene. During these operations three vehicles carrying mortars and the relevant ammunition, two cannons, two AA emplacements and five enemy personnel trenches were destroyed and some 150 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed. During these operations one of our helicopters was damaged but, in return, three enemies of the Islamic revolution were captured by us and six enemy Kalashnikov submachineguns and Colts were captured.

2. As a result of operations by the combatants of the ground forces in the southern front: the destruction of some 50 trucks, one tank, one mortar emplacement, one AA gun and relevant ammunition.

B: On the western front:

1. On the Gilan-e Gharb front an enemy artillery battery was destroyed thanks to fire by our artillery.

2. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front two enemy ammunition tents were destroyed and in the course of mopping operations on one of the hills in the region heavy casualties were inflicted on Saddam's mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

282: Iraqi Losses in Al-Faw

LD121848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 282 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Revolutionary and Muslim compatriots of Iran: The combatants of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are fighting heroically in step with the combatant Islamic armed forces and the people's forces against the enemies of the revolution, yesterday afternoon dealt the following blows against the Ba'thist mercenary forces in the south:

1. Setting ablaze four fuel tankers and installations in Al-Faw harbor.

2. Explosion of an ammunition dump in the garrson west of Al-Faw.

3. Opening fire on air installations and the airfield in Al-Faw with the destruction of 10 percent of these installations.

4. Opening heavy fire on enemy positions in the region west of Al-Faw. The damage inflicted was about 40 percent.

5. Opening fire on Al-Faw's military installations and also the destruction of a sector of the installations on Al-Faw's jetty.

6. The destruction of two jeeps armed with 106-mm antitank guns in the region west of Dezful.

7. The destruction of a number of infantry trenches in the region west of Dezful.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

283: Iraqi Losses in Abadan

LD121732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1642 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 283 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Revolutionary and Muslim compatriots of Iran: The brave fighters of the Airborne Division of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have succeeded in dealing the following blows in the Abadan region against the mercenary infidel forces of Iraq in operations carried out today:

1. Destruction of a tank.

2. Destruction of an antiaricraft (?Simka) fieldgun.

3. Destruction of five supply trucks, one ammunition-carrying truck and one enemy jeep.

4. Destruction of a number of mortar launchers and positions occupied by the mercenary personnel of Saddam's army, and the killing of a large number of enemy personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

284: Southern Battlefront Successes

LD122116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2050 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Communique 284 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the activities of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 12 Novmeber 1980, who with repeated attacks opened fire on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries in the southern battlefronts is brought to the attention of the fighting Muslim compatriots of Iran:

1. The operations carried out by the personnel of the Airborne Division in the region west of Dezful: Opening intense fire on the artillery positions and setting fire to and destroying part of enemy's supply column while passing through the Fakkah axis; destroying three buildings where Iraqi mercenaries had taken up position; destroying four heavy cannon together with their crew; and destroying one big fuel tank and a vehicle together with their respective crews.

2. The Airborne Division's operations in Ahvaz region: Destroying 31 tanks, killing about 30 Iraqi mercenaries and injuring more than 25 enemy personnel.

3. Operations of the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dub-e Herdan region: Destroying eight tanks, four cannon and three vehicles carrying ammunition and destroying an artillery battery and its crew; also killing and injuring more than 75 Iraqi Ba'thist infidels.

4. Operation of the fighters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Susangerd-Bostan road: Destroying 20 military vehicles and killing and injuring about 50 enemy personnel.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

285: Further Attacks on Iraq

LD131228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Communique 285 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear and revolutionary compatriots: Everyday we witness courageous acts by the personnel of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These mighty combatants from 0700 on 12 November until 0700 this morning have carried out the following operations inside enemy territory:

1. The destruction of more than 90 percent of an eavesdropping post in Panjwin, northeast of Iraq.

2. An attack on the Diwan garrison, northeast of Iraq, and the destruction of at least 25 percent of the vehicles, tanks and garrison installations.

3. The destruction of 20 percent of the ('Alafcheh) garrison's installations and equipment, northeast of Iraq.

4. The destruction of radar installations at (Dadla); one ammunition dump, three guard posts and one military bridge southwest of Nawah, east of Sulaymaniyah.

5. The destruction of several tanks and two trucks east of Sulaymaniyah.

6. The destruction of several trenches, two trucks and one conveyor belt [as heard] north of Al-Jalihah in the vicinity of Al-Falfayah.

7. An attack on the oil installations of Al-Faw port and Al-Faw jetty, southeast of Iraq.

8. An attack on the Um Qasr port and an enemy commercial port and naval base southeast of Iraq, and on a communication aerial in the same region; 30 percent damage was inflicted.

9. The destruction of 20 trucks and trailers and killing of at least 40 personnel around Al-Halfaway, in east Iraq.

10. The destruction of two mobile radar units, one train carrying fuel and one gas machine [as heard] south of Basra.

11. The total destruction of 12 gasoline tankers at Safra customs house, south of Basra.

12. An attack on oil installations at Safra customs house and on the chemicals stored there.

Meanwhile, at 1930 last night one Iraqi aggressive MiG was shot down by the defense forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Bushehr.

Operations inside the borders include an attack on enemy supply forces north of Dezful, inflicting 70 percent damage; an attack on the armored forces and artillery of Ba'thist aggressors on the axis southeast of Abadan.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

11-12 NOV SITUATION IN ABADAN DETAILED

Iraqi Retreat; Installations Ablaze

LD111856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reported in a dispatch from Abadan this afternoon: The battle continues between the defenders of the Islamic revolution and the Baghdad regime's infidels and the enemy's aggressive forces, which are being subjected to fierce attacks by our heroes and which are leaving behind large numbers of men killed and wounded, and which are retreating from the vicinity of Abadan.

According to the same report, the bunkers and positions of the forces of blasphemy around the Bahmanshir River have been almost destroyed thanks to artillery fire by the heroes of the army of Islam.

According to the same report, the Abadan refinery and tank farm have been ablaze for the past 2 days.

Meanwhile, quoting an informed official of Abadan's operational staff, the Central News Bureau reported: This morning two aircraft, simultaneously with artillery fire from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, pounded military and economic installations on Iraqi soil. During this successful assault two ammunition dumps, five fuel tankers and enemy military installations were destroyed and heavy casualties were inflicted on Saddam's mercenary forces.

According to a PARS dispatch from Abadan, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night continued mopping-up operations in the palmgroves around the Bahmanshir River. The same report indicates that our forces also retrieved several enemy bodies from the Bahmanshir River today.

Saddam's deceived mercenaries, using long-range artillery from Iraq, last night aimed their fire at the environs of Khosrowabad, 20 kilometers south of Abadan, the Zolfaqari district and Abadan's new cemetery. As a result of enemy mortar hits, six brave personnel of the Abadan police were martyred or wounded.

According to the latest report, which reached us a few moments ago from Abadan, following thunderous attacks by the artillery of Islan's fighters on Abadan's southern front, the remnants of the enemy's installations in the town of Al-Faw, in Iraqi territory, were set on fire and in addition to three ships berthed in Al-Faw harbor, Al-Faw's jetty was also destroyed. Al-Faw's wireless station and harbor installations were burning at the time we received the report, that is, at 1945.

On the (Fareb) front north of Abadan, too, the defenders of the Islamic revolution were able to capture intact 5 enemy trucks carrying ammunition and 40 vehicles and forced the enemies of the revolution to retreat several kilometers.

According to a reliable official the bodies of 40 to 50 enemies of the Islamic revolution, still clutching their arms, can be seen on the battlefield.

Quoting the fighters deployed north of the Bahmanshir River, PARS reported: Yesterday evening, thanks to a heroic attack by the fighters of Islam at the heart of the enemy's positions, a heavy ammunition dump belonging to Saddam's aggressive mercenaries was destroyed.

According to another PARS dispatch, the fighters of Islam northeast of the Bahmanshir River have destroyed a section of the enemy's military equipment and annihilated a group of the forces of blasphemy.

Again this afternoon, quoting a responsible official at the Abadan Governorate, PARS reported: All the doctors and assistant doctors and, on the whole, the medical cadres who have gone to Abadan in order to perform medical services and to help the wounded on the battlefronts of right against wrong are enjoying excellent health.

Shelling of Homes, Mosque

LD120542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0439 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries brought the residential areas of Abadan under their long-range artillery fire. Several homes in various parts of Abadan were hit by mortars and damaged.

The same report states: As a result of the mortar shelling by the Iraqi mercenaries, three people received the honor of martyrdom. Also, one of Abadan's mosques was hit by mortars, as a result of which two were wounded. Meanwhile, the spokesman for the relief forces in Abadan put the number of this city's martyrs at 3 and the wounded, 76.

NEPAL

KING BIRENDA DEPARTS FOR PAKISTAN, UK OFFICIAL VISITS

BK121524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] In Katmandu, their majesties were accorded a warm sendoff by Chairman of the Council of Royal Representatives His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and other members of the Royal Cabinet as well as a large number of distinguished people.

His majesty the king, prior to departure on a state visit to the United Kingdom, an official visit to Pakistan and unofficial visits to Cyprus, Belgium, and Yugoslavia, said we are leaving today on a 2-week tour on a state visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. En route, we shall also pay an official visit to Pakistan together with unofficial visits to Cyprus and Belgium. Similarly, on our way back we also intend to visit Yugoslavia among others.

Nepal has friendly relations with all these countries. With the United Kingdom we have a long history of close relations which has been further strengthened in recent years by a common commitment to the cause of international peace as well as by various programs of mutual cooperation. We are confident that our visit to the United Kingdom will contribute further in enlarging the area of understanding and cooperation between our two kingdoms.

His majesty added: Nepal maintains close and cordial relations with Pakistan, Cyprus, Belgium and Yugoslavia. During our current visit we hope to exchange views with the leaders of these countries on matters of mutual interest including the need to develop closer contacts and cooperation.

His majesty said: We have constituted a council of royal representatives under the chairmanship of our brother, His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah, to discharge duties on our behalf during our absence. The Council of Ministers will carry out the day-to-day administration. We are confident that all our countrymen will, as usual, contribute to the maintenance of peace for the good of Nepal and the Nepalese. May Lord Pashpatinath bless us all.